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JERUSALEM'S OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
ROSENBLUM
1 PRINCESS MARY AVE.
For your own sake, please do your shopping in the morning during the sale.

Greece and Turkey Seek UK Nod on Cyprus Pact

Greece and Turkey on Wednesday ended their bitter feud over the future of Cyprus with an agreement in which they relinquished their claims to the island in favour of making it an independent republic. A formal agreement was initialled in Zurich in the morning by Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis of Greece and Adnan Menderes, Turkey, marking the successful conclusion of a seven-day conference.

Almost immediately, their Foreign Ministers, Mr. Evangelos Averoff and Mr. Fatin Zorlu, flew to London to present the terms of the settlement for the approval of the British Government. The two Premiers returned to their respective capitals after toasting the agreement in champagne.

First to arrive at London airport was Mr. Averoff, who was met at the airfield by Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd. Mr. Zorlu followed him by two hours. The three Foreign Ministers later met for talks over dinner.

Averoff Confident

Asked on arrival whether this was the end of the Cyprus problem, Mr. Averoff, replying in the presence of Mr. Lloyd, said: "I think so, yes."

He declined to disclose any details of the agreement before they were presented formally to the British Government. He said it was final as far as Greece and Turkey were concerned, but it needed the approval of Britain, which had sovereignty over Cyprus, and the "consensus of the people of Cyprus—I mean of all the people," Mr. Averoff said.

Asked if Eoka, the Greek Cypriot underground organization, would accept the agreement, Mr. Averoff said he disagreed with the British view that the Eoka were mere terrorists, and felt certain all Cypriots would collaborate.

Mr. Zorlu said on his arrival that both Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders had been informed of the terms. As for Eoka, he said "I think they will have to agree with it.. because it is for the benefit of all the island."

A British Foreign Office spokesman earlier told the press that Britain welcomed the agreement. However, he stressed that the future of Cyprus would still depend on a tripartite conference to be held later.

The joint communique issued in Zurich after the initialling said "a compromise accord has finally been reached despite the considerable difficulties which this problem presents."

Cooperation Pledged

The communique pledged the two countries to closer cooperation in "all the important sectors of Greco-Turkish relations."

Well-informed sources substantially confirmed earlier reports of the terms of the agreement.

Cyprus is to be an independent republic, with a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Vice-President, who must act jointly on all constitutional, foreign policy and military matters. It will have a national assembly consisting of representatives of both communities in "equitable proportion." The proportion was not given, but it was believed that it would consist of 70 per cent Greeks and 30 per cent Turks (the island's population of 500,000 consists of 80 per cent Greeks and 20 per cent Turks).

The projected constitution has a clause safeguarding against union with Greece or Turkey. It also provides that the basic law cannot be amended except by approval of 90 per cent of the assembly's members, thus safeguarding Cypriot Turkish interests.

Britain will maintain her land, sea and air bases in Cyprus under the settlement. There will also be a military garrison composed jointly of Greek and Turkish troops, under the joint command of the President and Vice-President. *(Reuter, UPI)*

(Leader — Page 4)

MENDERES

KARAMANLIS

Await Word from Makarios

NICOSIA (Reuter). — Cypriot Greek leaders are awaiting Archbishop Makarios' views on the Zurich agreement before committing themselves to any statement.

An authoritative Greek source said: "Whatever the developments at Zurich may be, it is entirely up to Archbishop Makarios to say the last word. There is no question of any jubilation by Cypriots at present until the Archbishop has defined his attitude."

But in Athens, Archbishop Makarios declined all comment.

Questioned by reporters, the exiled Greek Cypriot leader said only that Mr. Karamanlis, in a telephone call from Zurich, told him Tuesday night that he was "deeply satisfied" with results of his talks with Premier Menderes.

Mayor Skeptical

The Archbishop concluded: "I cannot say anything before being informed on all details of what was agreed upon in Zurich."

Mayor Themistocles Dervis said: "I repeat that I have no faith in the British Government. Independence is a good thing, but we must be reserved.

"One thing I am certain of: that Britain will undoubtedly try to undermine any real agreement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots."

A Turkish Cypriot spokesman said here: "Although reports from Zurich are encouraging, our community's present attitude is one of reserve until more is known on the terms of the reported agreement."

'Borba' Says Albania Hampering Envoys

BELGRADE (Reuter).— The official Yugoslav newspaper "Borba" on Wednesday accused the Albanian Government of preventing Yugoslav diplomats from carrying out their work.

"Borba" said the Albanian authorities did not want to maintain normal diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. They were deliberately aggravating relations between the two countries to justify the Soviet bloc's "hostile campaign" against Yugoslavia.

Afro-Asia Needs Israel Experts

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The need to increase the number of Israel experts and consultants for assignment in Afro-Asian countries was understood to have been a main topic discussed at the Foreign Ministry conference held on Monday and Tuesday on broadening relations with these states.

The meeting was believed to have debated the prospects for new joint economic projects between Israel and West African states as well as the renewal of various projects in Burma.

The conference at the Foreign Ministry was held between Foreign Minister Golda Meir; the Ambassador to Ghana, Mr. Ehud Avriel; the Ambassador to Burma and Minister to Ceylon, Mr. Daniel Lewin, and senior officials of the Ministry.

The Foreign Minister will leave for the U.S. on Thursday in connection with the Immigration Fund campaign. During her absence further consultations will be held at the Ministry with Messrs. Avriel and Lewin.

UK Denies Kuwait In State of Emergency

LONDON (Reuter). — A Foreign Office spokesman on Wednesday denied press reports that a state of emergency had been declared in the Persian Gulf Sheikhdom of Kuwait.

He told his daily press conference he could confirm that "there was not and is not a state of emergency in Kuwait, which is under British protection."

The spokesman declined to answer further questions.

Reports from Teheran have stated that the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Abdullah al Salim al Sabah, had crushed pro-Nasser disturbances.

Dayan Tells Court Shadmi's Curfew Orders 'Reasonable'

TEL AVIV. — The Chief-of-Staff at the time of the Sinai campaign, Aluf Moshe Dayan, told a military tribunal here on Wednesday that the orders given by Aluf-Mishne Issachar Shadmi for the implementation of the curfew in Arab border villages on the eve of the campaign were, in his opinion, "reasonable and what I would have done in his place."

He was testifying in the trial of A/M Shadmi for the murder of 25 men of Kafr Kasim village on October 29, 1956.

Counsel for the defence, Mr. Y. Salomon, prefaced his sole question to Aluf Dayan with a resume of what Shadmi has attested to have been his orders. According to Mr. Salomon, Shadmi told Rav-Seren Malinki, his subordinate in charge of carrying out the curfew:

"You are to inform the villagers that the curfew will this time be strictly enforced and violations will involve danger to life. You are to behave to the Arab residents so as not to interfere with their normal daily affairs, aside from the fact of the curfew. In the event of disturbances, you are to act aggressively and with a strong hand. In such a case, you are not to bother with prisoners, whom you would not be able to manage with a squad of police. It would be better that one should be killed than that matters should get so involved that the Army, committed to another mission, should have to intervene."

Fire a Last Resort

Aluf Dayan qualified his approval of the orders by saying that the use of gunfire should have been the last resort, even in the event of disorders. This latter decision could have been taken only by the commander on the spot however, he said.

Aluf Dayan, who appeared in civilian clothes, was the last witness for the defence.

He was preceded on the stand by Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, Deputy O.C. Southern Command and at the time Jerusalem District Commander, who concurred that Shadmi's order, considering the circumstances, was "reasonable" and one which he would have given if he had been in the same position.

A/M Herzog went on to say that during the same period in Jerusalem there were general orders to shoot without warning anyone seen crossing the border.

Summing Up

Going over to his summing up, the prosecutor, Sgan-Aluf M. David, called for the conviction of Shadmi for the murder of the 25 villagers, exceeding his authority in imposing an illegal curfew and for endangering life by giving an order to open fire on curfew violators.

His is the responsibility of a man who counsels another to commit a crime, for what happened on that fatal day at the entrance to Kafr Kasim was the direct outcome of his order, he said. He especially emphasized that the words "better that one should be killed" were an invitation to Malinki to shoot to kill anyone found outside and evidence of premeditation of Shadmi's part.

S/A David declared that the question before the court was the substance of Shadmi's orders to Malinki, and asked the judges to accept Malinki's version, which was corroborated by witnesses, rather than Shadmi's. He then went on to point out the differences between the two accounts, particularly Malinki's assertion that Shadmi had said that "anyone outside should be shot. It's better that a few go like that. It'll make it easier later to keep the curfew."

The defence will begin summing up this morning (Thursday), and Mr. Salomon expects to finish in the course of Friday morning. *(Itim)*

(Kafr Kasim Appeal — P.3)

Austria Grants Hostel For Rumanian Migrants

VIENNA (INA). — The Austrian Government, in response to a request from the Jewish Agency, agreed on Wednesday to make available a hostel for Rumanian Jews in transit to Israel.

The hostel is the Kaisere-bersdorf, near Vienna, which will house 500 persons.

The request was made to the Ministry of the Interior in anticipation of mass arrivals in the next few days. Small groups continue to arrive here daily with stopovers for several days until passage to Naples could be arranged.

Tibetans Battle Chinese Troops

LONDON (AFP). — During military operations against Tibetan partisans south of Lhasa, the Chinese troops have lost more than 1,000 men, including their commander, the Darjeeling correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" reports.

Lavon Urges Reforms In Histadrut Bodies

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, on Wednesday called on the Labour Federation to adapt its organizational patterns to the challenge of renewed immigration.

He served notice that, with the forthcoming implementation of national health insurance, the activities of Kupat Holim would be restricted. He also announced that, following the successful reform of Solel Boneh, the next institutions to be overhauled were Tnuva, Hamashbir Hamerkazi, the consumer cooperatives and the Transport cooperatives.

Addressing the 71st Council of the Histadrut here, he reviewed the achievements of the Histadrut since he took office two-and-a-half years ago. His report took up the entire morning session and covered 46 typewritten pages.

"There may be sanctified values, but there are no 'holy cows' in the organizational sphere," Mr. Lavon told the 270 delegates. The Histadrut, which now represented 650,000 members, or 60 per cent of the adult population, would in the next few years reach the one million mark. This fact of representing the main part of the nation cancelled out all talk of converting the Histadrut into a trades union movement concerned only with wages and social conditions.

Normal Pattern

The Secretary-General noted that this was the case in all developing countries, where many of their labour movements followed the Histadrut's organizational model. Only in the West could the labour movement afford to abdicate from national responsibility and concentrate on trade union work alone, he declared.

To reassert its central role in development and immigration absorption, certain changes had been made in Histadrut services and economic enterprises in the past few years.

With the implementation of compulsory national health insurance, Kupat Holim would hand over social medicine and preventive care to the Government and concentrate on out-patient aid and its hospital services.

This followed the adaptation of the Histadrut to changed circumstances arising out of the establishment of the State.

Following the successful reform of Solel Boneh, the next in line for overhaul were Tnuva, Hamashbir Hamerkazi, the consumer cooperatives and the transport cooperatives, Mr. Lavon announced. These reforms go through this year.

Four Rules

The Histadrut would continue to follow four rules in running its economic enterprises:—

- Public control;
- A high standard of economic integrity;
- Concentration of new plants in development areas; and
- Greater managerial responsibility for Histadrut employees.

The reorganization of Solel Boneh had been carried out along these lines, he explained.

Mr. Lavon promised that in future the case of Even Vasid Ltd., where a manager held shares and concessions, would not recur. "If the reforms in Solel Boneh merely ended the identification of a firm with a manager, or ensured proper public control, or just guaranteed that its operations accorded with the needs of the State, he said, then the reforms would have been worthwhile. Moreover, the Histadrut would examine the set-up of those companies in which their manager held controlling

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Minority Parties Stage Walk-Out

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut election campaign opened on Wednesday evening when three of the Federation's minority parties walked out of the sessions of the 71st Council of the Histadrut at the Ohel Hall here. They were later followed by the Communists. The meeting continued to discuss problems of immigration and absorption.

The walkout came on the heels of the refusal of the Histadrut Majority — Mapai, Haoved Hadati and the Independent Faction — to postpone the polling day, May 17, until after certain changes had been introduced into electoral procedure.

The three parties — Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam and Haoved Hazioni — later announced at a special press conference that they would boycott the Council.

The Mapai faction in the Council was meeting after midnight to discuss possibilities of breaking the deadlock.

The Council majority decided to accept the suggestion of the Chairman of the Steering Committee, Mr. E. Haring, that the Histadrut Central Committee discuss the matter next Sunday and that the Histadrut Executive be specially convened on February 22 to discuss electoral procedure.

After their defeat, the opposition left the hall. Attempts were made later by Mr. Haring and Mr. A. Becker to bring them back, but these proved fruitless.

At their special press conference, Mr. Y. Bankover (Ahdut Ha'avoda) said "It was unheard of to continue the sessions without the opposition factions." Mr. Y. Yudin (Mapam) accused Mapai of gerrymandering in previous Histadrut elections. Mr. Y. Woschina (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and Mr. Y. Shasri (Oved Hazioni) claimed that the Council in its present form was illegal.

The Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, interrupted the Council's proceedings to charge the absent opposition with trying to prevent Histadrut elections from being held. He regarded their demand to hold Histadrut elections together with those of the Knesset as "destroying our efforts to find out what members want of us." If the opposition's proposal was accepted, then specific Histadrut issues would be lost among general problems of national and local government. "These are the tactics of parties frightened of going to the polls," he charged.

Mr. Lavon declared that the Histadrut would not submit to pressure of this kind, and that the sessions of the Council would proceed.

'Tacit Understanding' Between B-G and Dag

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister told the 5th convention of the Association of Latin American Immigrants on Wednesday that when the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, visited Sde Boker recently, he asked why Israel could absorb two million immigrants and not take in one million Arab refugees.

The Prime Minister said he in turn asked Mr. Hammarskjold, "And do you think that the Arab refugees are capable of doing what the new immigrants are doing on their arrival in the country?" And he understood.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was in unusually good humour and spoke more as a leader of the Jewish people than as Israel's Prime Minister.

"Apart from the Arabs, we have the hostility of two world forces: the Catholic Church which refuses to accept us and to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital (though its attitude may change), and Communism, which does not tolerate the non-conformist," he pointed out.

The Prime Minister was introduced by Mr. Y. Arcavi, President of the Association.

De Gaulle Calls Urgent Cabinet On Algeria

PARIS. — President de Gaulle summoned his Cabinet into emergency session on Thursday (today) to discuss latest developments in Algeria.

The session was announced while newspapers of all political shades cried shame at the European extremists who two days ago hurled insults at Prime Minister Michel Debré.

Some newspapers wondered why police, deployed massively throughout Algiers, failed to disperse the milling mob. It shouted abuse against M. Debré and Gen. de Gaulle and acclaimed ex-Vichy Marshal Petain.

Officials said the Cabinet will hear M. Debré's report.

M. Debré was on his way to Paris by plane after a three-day visit to the North African territory.

During the visit M. Debré toured military establishments from which French forces are carrying on the four-year-old war against the insurgents and launched a high planning council for social and industrial development.

The French authorities here regard the military outlook in Algeria with "reasoned optimism," according to Colonel de Boissieur, Chief Military Secretary to the French Delegate-General here, M. Paul Delouvrier.

He said they estimated the insurgent Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) forces in Algeria at 16,000, with more in Tunisia, and said these 16,000 were now avoiding combat whenever possible. They were having difficulties, he said, with recruiting and in getting arms and ammunition.

Ely Gets France's Top Military Post

PARIS (Reuter). — The Government on Tuesday announced a top-level reorganization of defence which makes the Chief of Staff of National Defence, General Paul Ely, the highest military authority. It places him directly under the orders of Premier Debré.

Under the reorganization, announced in decrees published in the "Journal Officiel," Gen. Ely becomes military Counsellor to the Government and assumes an advisory role in international negotiations when they affect defence.

General Ely resigned as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces when the army took control in Algeria last May. He returned after General de Gaulle became Premier and was given the title of Chief of Staff of National Defence.

This post and that of Inspector-General of Defence, to which General Raoul Salan was named when he was replaced as Government Delegate in Algeria, cease to exist. General Salan was recently named Military Governor of Paris.

'Free Algeria' Official Suicide in Cairo

CAIRO (Reuter). — An official of the "Free Algerian Foreign Ministry," Amir Allawa, committed suicide on Tuesday when he jumped from the fifth floor of the headquarters of the "Free Algerian Government" in Cairo.

The reasons of the suicide are being investigated.

VON HORN CONFERS WITH JORDAN PREMIER

The U.N. Chief of Staff, General Carl von Horn, on Wednesday had a two-hour meeting with Jordan Premier Samir Rifa'i, Beirut Radio reports. The meeting, in Amman, was also attended by the General's Political Adviser, M. Henri Vigier.

France and Tunisia Exchanging Protests

PARIS (UPI). — France and Tunisia on Wednesday traded bitter protests over incidents that threatened a new crisis between them.

Tunisia accused France of shelling the village of Khanguet el Mouahed on the Algerian border, on Monday, killing one Tunisian and wounding several others.

France lodged an indignant protest over the suicide of Michel Gondolo, a Frenchman arrested in Tunisia on spy charges.

Both Germanies May Be Asked to Big Four Talks

Nato Studies Reply to Soviets

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The Western powers will propose in notes to Moscow next week that both West German and East German officials should take part as advisers in an East-West Foreign Ministers' conference on Germany and European security, informed sources said here on Wednesday.

The presence of these advisers at high-level talks between the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union would not imply Western recognition of the East German regime, it was pointed out.

The German representatives would come to the conference as individual experts and not as national delegations. But their presence would enable the two halves of Germany to play a limited role in Big Four discussions on their future.

Nato Studies Reply

The U.S., Britain and France have presented the Nato Council with their answer to the Russian note of January 10 proposing a conference to draft a German peace treaty. The Council, meeting in Paris, decided to refer the draft replies to member-governments for further study. It will meet again later to ratify the texts, probably on Friday.

West Berlin's Mayor, Mr. Willy Brandt, who is now in Washington, said President Eisenhower had told him: "No Communist threat whatsoever shall deter the U.S. from the discharge of its responsibilities to the people of Berlin. The U.S. shall not be pushed out of free Berlin."

Reports from London, meanwhile, said that when Prime Minister Harold Macmillan goes to Moscow on February 21 he will be accompanied by some 20-30 officials, advisers and secretaries.

UAR Threat to Act If UK Won't Sign

CAIRO (Reuter). — The U.A.R. will take "decisive measures" to settle her financial claims against Britain if she does not sign the recently-negotiated financial agreement, according to an official source quoted by two Cairo newspapers on Wednesday.

The semi-official "Al Ahram" quoted a diplomatic source as saying that the provisions of the agreement initialled here last month could not be unilaterally repudiated.

"Al Ahram" said the U.A.R. would shortly take steps to guarantee the restoration of all her rights. The sequestration authorities had begun to prepare a full report on the assets and liabilities of all British property in the U.A.R. and the U.A.R. would decide the next step in the light of the public interest.

Smouha Property

It is believed the signing of the agreement has been delayed because of a dispute over the valuation of the sequestrated property of the Smouha family, refugees from Nasser's anti-Jewish actions.

A Ministry of Economy source said on Wednesday that the Minister, Abdul Moneim el-Kaissuny, was now studying a message from the President of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, incorporating Britain's view on the valuation of the Smouha property.

The message is understood to be a reply to a message sent by Kaissuny last week to Mr. Black, who mediated in the Anglo-Egyptian financial negotiations.

The source said the UAR is willing to let Mr. Black study documents relating to the Smouha property.

Iraqi CP Formally Spurns UAR Union

LONDON.— The Iraqi Communist Party, according to the latest number of the "World Marxist Review," has formally announced its opposition to Iraq joining the United Arab Republic.

The "World Marxist Review" is the English-language edition published here of the International Communist monthly, "Problems of Peace and Socialism," which is issued in 14 languages in Prague.

In a report on the Iraqi Communist Party, it said the party's Central Committee in a recent statement declared that "right bourgeois" parties in Iraq were trying to get Iraq to join the U.A.R. under the guise of national unity, and were agitating for the adoption of a single-party system as in Egypt.

According to Damascus press reports, all the six ministers have been detained in a swoop in which over 300 Ba'ath Party leaders were also arrested. *(Reuter, ANA)*

Pasternak Poem On Nobel Prize

LONDON (AFP). — Boris Pasternak has written a poem entitled "The Nobel Prize" in which he expresses his chagrin at having become a social outcast because of the publication in the West of his "Dr. Zhivago," which won him the Nobel Prize for literature.

This is reported by the "Daily Mail" which adds that Pasternak gave its correspondent in Moscow the manuscript of his new poem so that it, too, can be published abroad.

Russian Mission Fails in Persia

TEHERAN (Reuter). — A Soviet delegation headed by Mr. Vladmir Simonev, first Deputy Foreign Minister, left for Moscow on Wednesday after talks in which the Russians failed to persuade Persia to leave the Baghdad Pact.

Prime Minister Manushar Egbal is expected to make an "important speech" on the talks in the Majlis on Thursday.

Informed sources said that though the Russians failed to get Persia to quit the Baghdad Pact in exchange for more technical assistance and a 50-year non-aggression pact, she undertook not to permit her soil to become a base for aggression by any power.

The door is still open for improved and closer economic relations with the Soviet Union, these sources added.

An American mission composed of Mr. George McGhee and Admiral Arthur Radford, members of President Eisenhower's Special Committee to study U.S. Military Economic Aid to Foreign Nations, also left here on Wednesday after discussions with the Shah and the Government.

Bulgars to Answer Israel Plane Claim in March

THE HAGUE (Reuter). — The International Court of Justice is to start hearings next month on the case brought by Israel against Bulgaria in connection with the shooting down of an El Al airliner by Bulgarian fighter aircraft on July 27, 1955, it was announced on Wednesday.

The proceedings will be concerned with the preliminary objections raised by the Bulgarian Government, the announcement said. No further details were given but it is learned that Bulgaria will contest the court's competence.

Ike Quashes Talk Of Successor to Dulles

WASHINGTON. — The White House spokesman on Wednesday categorically denied a report that President Eisenhower had started discussing with Republican Party leaders possible successors to Mr. Dulles as Secretary of State.

The spokesman, Mr. James Hagerty, said he had President Eisenhower's explicit authority this morning to describe any such report as "completely cockeyed."

Snow Mountain Edges Forward To Threaten Alpine Hamlet

HERBRIGGEN, Switzerland (UPI). — A brilliant sun bathed the Alpine mountain-side on Wednesday and began melting the thin thread of ice holding back a tremendous landslide that threatens to crush this little village beneath tons of rock, dirt, ice and snow.

Loud, ominous grinding noises from the moving mountain 4,650 feet above broke the hush of silence that turned the village into a ghost town.

Townspeople and farmers gathered at the edge of the main street, but spoke in hushed whispers in order to be able to hear the blast of the warner's bugle heralding the roaring avalanche that would send huge boulders crashing through their homes at 100 miles an hour.

Mountain engineers have given up all hope of diverting the moving mountain, but the Valais Provincial Cabinet called a meeting to decide whether an attempt should be made to break up the landslide with a tremendous dynamite explosion.

The huge massif inched forward during the morning, but by mid-afternoon it still had not taken the plunge.

Authorities had feared that the danger point might come when the sun was hottest. The above-freezing temperatures, however, failed to spring loose the tons of earth, rock and ice.

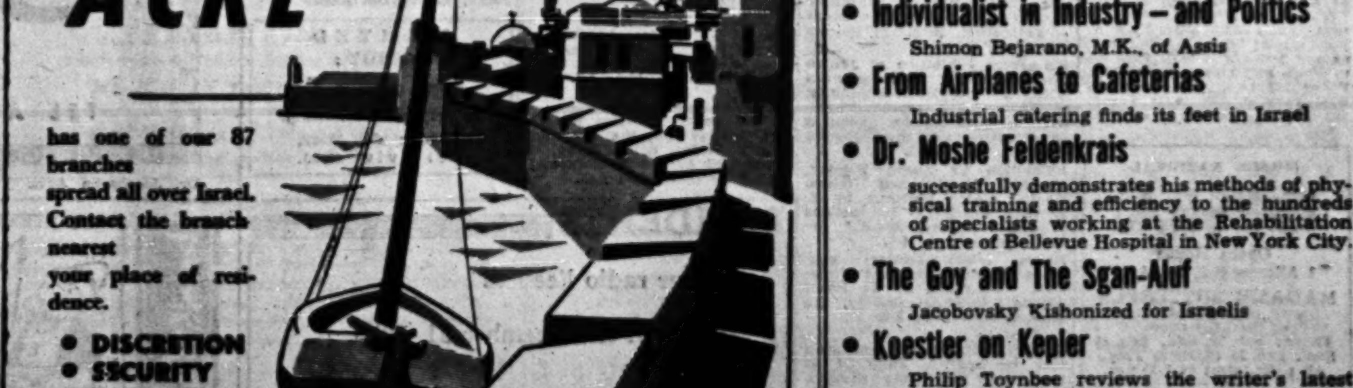
The temperature on the slide itself was 1.7 degrees. It was 5.6 in the village.

The slide is balanced at a 30 degrees angle. Only 150 feet away, the slope gets much steeper — about 80 degrees. If the slide hits this edge, it will roar over onto Herbriggen. It is now moving forward several feet a day.

In Tomorrow's 12-Page Issue Of THE JERUSALEM POST

- **Consolidation in Baghdad**
  "Hands off" to Communism and Nasserism.
- **Arab Propaganda on The U.S. Campus**
  Anti-Israel campaigns enlist unlikely allies.
- **Individualist in Industry — and Politics**
  Shimon Bejarano, M.K., of Assis
- **From Airplanes to Cafeterias**
  Industrial catering finds its feet in Israel
- **Dr. Moshe Feldenkrais**
  successfully demonstrates his methods of physical training and efficiency to the hundreds of specialists working at the Rehabilitation Centre of Bellevue Hospital in New York City.
- **The Goy and The Sgan-Aluf**
  Jacobovsky Kishonized for Israelis
- **Koestler on Kepler**
  Philip Toynbee reviews the writer's latest book.
- **Myths of Flesh and Blood**
  The foreigner finds some of the America he has read about.

Also many other features, as well as the usual Friday favourites.



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Social & Personal

The outgoing U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, was the guest of honour at a farewell reception given by Bar-Ilan University on Wednesday afternoon.

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Mr. John J. Haggerty, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission, and Mrs. Haggerty, Mr. H. Tilson and Mr. S. Smith of the Industries Division of USOM on Wednesday visited the ORT vocational training centres in Tel Aviv and Natanya.

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Mr. Olof Rydbec, Head of the Swedish Broadcasting System, who arrived in Israel on Wednesday for a 10-day visit as a guest of Kol Yisrael, was last night the dinner guest of Dr. I. E. Nebenzahl, Consul General for Sweden.

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Dr. William Low, Lecturer in Experimental Physics at the Hebrew University, has been promoted to Associate Professor.

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Mr. L.F. Tijmstra, Deputy Director of the International Press Institute, was on Wednesday the guest of honour at a dinner party given by the Daily Newspapers Publishers Association at Beit Sokolow in Tel Aviv.

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Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell Rady of Winnipeg, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mushin of Melbourne, visited the Hebrew University yesterday and were received by the President, Prof. B. Mazar.

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Today's weekly luncheon of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club will be a business meeting, beginning at 1.15 at ZOA House.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for Ernest Zvi Laszlo, a veteran Hungarian Jewish journalist contemporary and colleague of Theodor Herzl who died at the age of 92 in February, 1957, was held in Jerusalem on Tuesday, attended by relatives and a large number of friends.

Matityahu Kahanovitz Dies While in U.S.

Matityahu Kahanovitz, head of the Jewish Agency's Hill Settlement Department, died on Wednesday morning in Chicago while on a Point 4 mission in the U.S. He was 63.

A veteran of 22 years' service with the Agency, Mr. Kahanovitz was especially noted for his work in settlement of the Negev. He was the founder of the Mifal Hanegev in Beersheba in 1949 and remained there until three years ago when he was called back to Jerusalem to head the department.

During his duty in the Negev, he was responsible for the organization of a number of kibbutzim and moshavim.

He left for the U.S. four months ago and was scheduled to return here in another two months.

A professional agronomist and a graduate of the University of California, he came to this country 35 years ago.

When news of his death was received at a meeting of the Settlement Department Executive at Kfar Hayarok, the meeting was recessed and the members of the Executive went to Jerusalem to present condolences to the family.

He resided in Beit Hakerem. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Court Gives Widow Mussolini's Clothes

ROME (Reuter). — Rachele Mussolini, widow of the former Italian Fascist dictator, has been given the black boots and grey green trousers her husband wore when partisans executed him in 1945, according to a court order published in Rome Tuesday.

The State impounded all Mussolini's personal property after the execution. Police hid his body until 1956, when it was given to his family for reburial.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

ARRIVALS: El Al 102 from Johannesburg, Leopoldville and Kano at 0930. Air France 139 from Teheran at 1550. El Al 408 from Istanbul at 1630. El Al 206 from New York, London and Athens at 1910. Cyprus Airways 24 from London, Zurich, Athens and Nicosia at 2250. El Al 414 from London, Paris and Zurich at 2255. Olympic Airways 600 from London, Paris, Rome and Athens at 2355. El Al 416 from Amsterdam, Cologne and Rome at 0130 (Friday).

DEPARTURES: El Al 415 to Vienna at 0730. Swissair 331 to Athens and Zurich at 0800. BEA 127 to Athens, Rome and London at 0815. Cyprus Airways 23 to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, Nice and London at 0830. El Al 407 to Istanbul at 0900. TWA 801 to Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris and New York at 1015. Sabena 538 to Athens, Vienna and Brussels at 1030. KLM 536 to Rome and Amsterdam at 1215. El Al 207 to Rome, Paris and New York at 1500. Air France 139 to Rome and Paris at 1640.

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LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
February 12, 1959

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Civil Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Agranat and Witkon

The Attorney-General, Appellant, v. Yitzchak Gornstein, Respondent

Public Nuisance Action Within Jurisdiction Of District Court

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a decision of the Tel Aviv District Court delivered on January 6, 1958 (in C.C. 2023/57).

In March, 1957, the Attorney-General brought an action for an injunction restraining the respondent, Yitzchak Gornstein, from so operating his factory in Bnei Brak as to cause the dissemination of bad smells, soot and smoke. The action was brought after the residents of the neighbourhood had complained that they were unable to open their windows or doors because of the smoke, soot and bad smells emanating from the factory in question; that they were unable to hang out washing without having it besmirched, and that in general the air in the whole neighbourhood was contaminated.

The Attorney-General's action was brought on the grounds that the factory was causing a public nuisance within the meaning of section 44(1) of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance, which states that: "A public nuisance consists of some unlawful act, or omission to discharge a legal duty, where such act or omission endangers the life, safety, health, property or comfort of the public or obstructs the public in the exercise of some common right."

Judge Lamm of the Tel Aviv District Court dismissed the action in limine, holding that in accordance with section 3(1)(c) of the Magistrates Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance, as amended in 1954 (which was the law operative at the time) an action of this nature came within the jurisdictions of the Magistrates Court and not the District Court. Section 3(1)(c) proves that actions concerning the possession or use of immovable property shall come within the jurisdiction of the magistrates courts.

In the appeal against this decision to the Supreme Court, Mr. F. Landau, Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Attorney-General, and Mr. Lubotsky for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Agranat, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, the president and Justice Witkon concurring, considered the argument that the Attorney-General's action had been motivated by the fact that some of the operations performed in the respondent's factory were endangering the health of the public and that it could not, therefore, be said to be concerned with the use of immovable property. He agreed with Mr. Landau, he said, that a distinction must be drawn between a private nuisance and a public nuisance. In the former instance, the nuisance consists of some material interference with the reasonable use and enjoyment of the plaintiff's immovable property, and therefore comes within the jurisdiction of the magistrates courts; whereas in the latter instance, when the action is based on the danger to the health of the public—as in the present case—there need not necessarily be any interference with the right of the public to exact reasonable use and enjoyment from the immovable property which they occupy. Furthermore, continued Justice Agranat, the fact that the public nuisance arises from the use to which the defendant puts his own immovable property does not per se vest the magistrates court with the jurisdiction to consider the action.

He wished only to add, concluded Justice Agranat, that he had interpreted the Attorney-General's statement of claim as referring to an injunction restraining the respondent from performing such operations in his factory which cause the bad smells, smoke and soot complained of and not as referring to an injunction restraining the respondent in general from operating his factory.

The appeal should, therefore, be allowed and the case returned to the District Court for completion.

Judgment given on January 16, 1959.

IT'S THE LAW

A person sentenced to less than three months in prison may apply to the prison authorities for permission to work outside the prison. (Penal Labour Law, 1957.)

BUDGET DEBATE

Reality or Archaeology

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Addressing a poorly-attended Knesset in the continuation of the Budget debate yesterday, Mr. Peretz Bernstein (General Zionists) said that the speech of the Finance Minister bore so little relation to reality that the debate could be called an archaeological exercise.

He blamed the Government for inflation, asserting that we had inflation not because of excessive demand — supply was in fact ahead of demand — but because of the imposition of more and more indirect taxes by the Government. But this very fact, he said, made it very simple to halt inflation.

Rabbi Kalman Kahana (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) said that while abolition of rationing was to be welcomed, a good part of the population had based its modest budget on the low price of rationed goods. It was up to the Government to keep the prices of these products from rising.

If a compulsory loan is decided on, Rabbi Kahana said, quotas should not be based on income alone, but family size should be taken into account.

Mr. Tewfik Toubi (Communist) said that only the simple-minded would be taken in by the Prime Minister's meetings with the Members of the Arab Parties "who were elected by him and not by the Arab population." He charged the Government with continuing its policy of "stealing Arab lands," impoverishing the Arab population and discriminating against the Arabs in the fields of education and employment.

House Empty as Deputy Speaks

For several minutes during yesterday's Knesset session there was only one Member present in the Chamber — aside from the speaker and the chairman of the session, Deputy Speaker Ya'acov Greenberg.

During the latter part of the speech of Mr. Tewfik Toubi (Communist), the audience consisted of Mr. Frigia Zuares (National Religious) and Mr. Yerahmiel Assa (Ahdut Ha'avoda). Then Mr. Assa left.

Attendance at the Wednesday session is generally poor, but this week there was the added factor of the meeting of the Histadrut Council in Tel Aviv. Most Knesset Members who attended the opening on Tuesday night did not return to Jerusalem yesterday.

Although Mr. Zuares has spoken only two or three times in his three years in the Knesset, he has one of the best attendance records.

Where to go

• **Meet the Israeli:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Theatre:** — Ohel: "Black Sabbath". Edison, 9 p.m.

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-6.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Karen Hayesod Hall.

• **Exhibitions:** — New finds from excavations of the French Archaeological Mission at Beersheba. Chalcolithic Ossuaries from Azor, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1; 3-6.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art. Expressionism UNESCO Travelling Exhibition of Watercolours (reproductions). Archaeological pieces. Samples of primitive sculpture. Bezalel Museum, 9-1; 3.30-6.

Exhibition by David Witman, Abraham Nesati, and Nahum Kook. Also: Drawings by Z. Schreter (Paris): "Impressions of Israel, France, Spain." Artists' House, 10-1; 4-6.

Hedva Lifshits-Tessler: gouaches watercolours and drawings. Paintings by 10 Israel Artists. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. 10-1; 3-6.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon, New University Campus. Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

TEL AVIV

• **Israel National Opera:** — "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.

• **Exhibitions:** — Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum. Closed on account of preparations for the great exhibition of seventeenth century Dutch art. Opening February 18.

Modern Art in Israel. Artists' & Sculptors' Gallery. Beit Hamlin, 26 Rehov Weizmann. 10-1; 4-7.

Oils and gouaches by Yehuda Rasgour, Artists' Pavilion. 9 Alharizi, 10-1; 4-7.

• **Z.O.A. House:** — Tourist Service, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

• **Tourist Service:** — Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239. Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825. 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open between 8 a.m.-5 p.m. daily.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:** — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hehalutz, Tel. 67955.

• **Exhibition:** — Consumer Goods Exhibition: Plastic Products. Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, Haifa. 10-1; 4-7.

• **Golden Age Club:** — Hanna Heymann, Wizo Expert, on: "News from the Nutrition Front." Bnei Brith Home, 2 Wedgwood Ave., Central Carmel. Guests welcome. 4.30 p.m.

RESIDENTS
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TODAY

RELUCTANT PRODIGAL

Young Infiltrator Sent Home

By CHRIS ELIOU, Jerusalem Post Reporter

A boy "Cinderella" is scheduled to be returned across the border to Jordan on Thursday (today) despite his offer to work in the Jerusalem jail or anywhere else to escape return to his "wicked step-father."

Mohammed Abdul-Rahman, 13, waiting for repatriation in the Jerusalem lock-up.

Photo by Eliou

The boy, Mohammed Ismail Abdul-Rahman, 13, from Abu Ali Hamula, was picked up ten days ago by an Israel Border Patrol in Israel territory. He had sneaked across the frontier to escape what he called daily beating by a stepfather.

When found, he was hungry, shivering and suffering from exposure. He said his father was dead and his mother had remarried. To escape his step-father's thrashing, he left his flock of sheep in the Hebron Hills and fled to Israel.

At the jail, he made fast friends with the policemen and the other inmates. He was also treated by a physician. He told *The Jerusalem Post* he was happy here, especially with receiving three hot meals a day and with "nobody to beat me."

He offered to do any kind of work if he were permitted to remain in Israel. He said he feared the beatings would start all over again when he returned home.

Although Jordan was notified the day Mohammed was picked up, request for his return was received from the Jordan Liaison Officer only on Tuesday morning.

New Soviet A-Bomb Hinted As Powerful as H-Bomb

WASHINGTON (UPI).—Scientific detectives are puzzled over a radioactive clue which suggests the possibility that Russia may be making A-bombs as powerful as H-bombs. The clue also appears to indicate the Russians are far richer in the costly fissionable material, Uranium-235, than previously supposed.

If the detectives are on the right trail, Soviet weaponeers have been making lavish use of this precious stuff to produce A-bombs equal in power to five megatons (5,000,000 tons) of TNT.

Hitherto it has been supposed that only H-bombs could generate that much power. The new evidence, according to still tentative conclusions, indicates the Russians have succeeded in packing into an atomic warhead weighing only 1½ tons as much destruction as they could cram into a hydrogen warhead weighing 10 tons.

If this is true, it means the Soviets can deliver five megatons of violence over intercontinental distances with the same sort of rockets they used to launch Sputnik III.

The clue is Neptunium-239, a short-lived artificial element. After some big explosions in last fall's Soviet nuclear tests, Neptunium in considerable amounts was detected in fallout which settled on Japan. It also is said to have been spotted in New York State.

Neptunium is a product of neutron bombardment of Uranium-238, the non-chain reacting and relatively cheap chemical twin of U-235. The kind of neutron which produces Neptunium comes from fission (A-bomb) rather than fusion (H-bomb) reactions.

Multi-Megaton Devices

But the weapons which deposited Neptunium on Japan were multi-megaton devices far more powerful than any standard fission weapons.

The yield of fission weapons heretofore has been held under the megaton range by "critical size" considerations. Their core components must be kept apart in "subcritical" masses until the moment of detonation.

So it is impossible in the ordinary way to make deliverable A-bombs bigger and bigger because you reach a point eventually where the components are no longer subcritical and safe to handle. A fission chain reaction would start automatically, triggering a premature explosion.

So where did the fission neutrons come from which created the Neptunium? The explanation tentatively advanced is that the Russians surrounded the fission core of an A-bomb of maximum normal size with a jacket of U-235.

This jacket, because of its configuration, would be incapable of starting or sustaining a chain reaction and so would not figure in critical size considerations. But its material could undergo fission and thus beef up the A-bomb to H-bomb energies.

U-235 is obtained, in both Russia and the United States, by costly separation from U-238 with which it is found mixed in natural deposits. Some U-238 usually is present even in the most highly "enriched" U-235. So neutrons from splitting U-235 could have changed the U-238 into the elusive and telltale Neptunium-239.

The super A-bomb, if it exists, would pack megatons of violence into a weapon far more compact than an H-bomb of similar power, scientists say. This appears to lend credence to Soviet claims that they have a five megaton warhead which can be delivered by the rockets which launched 1½-ton Sputnik III.

It also suggests that Russia possesses enough U-235 to employ it prodigally in the manner suggested by the Neptunium clue in the Japanese fallout.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Meir, Jaffa Rd., 4192.

TEL AVIV: Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 34553. Yehuda Halevi, 21 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Moscowitz, 25 King George, 63650. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63253. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. **JAFFA:** Glinka, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. **RAMAT GAN:** Talpiot, Rehov Abba Hillel, 73554. **PETAH TIKVA:** Hayarkon, 24 Stempfer. **REHOVOT:** Levin, 196 Herzl, 95-1245. **RISHON:** Gamarnik. **HOLON:** Tikva, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Assuta. **HAIFA:** Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 68266. **KIFRATZ:** Bvulun.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Gruenwald, 22 Bin Nun, 62963. Dr. Hameiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Shorr, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 26748. Dr. Har Even, 25 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 48 Sd. Keren Kayemet, 51374. **HOLON:** Dr. Dokor, Tel Giborim, 12a Shikun Amami.

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Peanuts Urged As Drought Year Crop

TEL AVIV. — The growing of groundnuts will be given preference this year over all other industrial crops because of the drought, Mr. Y. Wolfsberger, director of Cotton and Groundnut Marketing in Hamashbir and Tnuva, reported on Tuesday.

He said settlements had not put enough effort into groundnut growing and were leaving it to private farmers to reap a high profit. He pointed out that cattle fodder from groundnut foliage alone would reach IL150 a ton.

In 1958, he said, the groundnut yield totalled 5,500 tons gathered from 40,000 dunams. Prices ranged from IL530 to IL750 a ton.

This year, he said, he hoped that 100,000 dunams would be sown in nuts. He thought the price would surpass last year's high.

Meanwhile, drought damage in the South was estimated at IL4m. at a conference of settlement representatives at Masmiya Tuesday.

In addition to total losses from 75,000 dunams of sown land, and a further 15,000 dunams which had to be reseeded, birds are causing damage in wide areas of the South, particularly in Beer Tuvia and Kibbutz Revadim.

Drought Compensation

An immediate advance payment of IL3.25 m. as part of compensation for Negev settlements which suffered heavy damage in this winter's drought was agreed upon at a meeting on Wednesday between the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. Luz, his Director-General, Mr. Z. Tsur, the Finance Minister, Mr. L. Eshkol, and the Auditor-General, Mr. A. Neeman.

The money will be used for the purchase of seeds, animal fodder, and the repayment of loans.

New Giant Turbine Tested at Reservoir

AFULA. — The new giant turbine at the Kfar Baruch Reservoir was put through its paces in a trial run by Mekorot engineers on Tuesday morning.

The pumping station is housed in a 28-metre high reinforced concrete structure and is equipped with the most modern electrical gear. It has a capacity of 90,000 cubic metres per 24 hours, as compared to the combined output of 50,000 cubic metres of the three pumps previously used.

The reservoir can hold 7.5m. cubic metres of water; this year, however, only 750,000 cubic metres have accumulated as a result of the exceptionally poor rainfall.

Within the past few days, 60,000 cubic metres have been pumped into the lake daily from wells and drillings in the vicinity in order to reach the level necessary for irrigation of fields in the Central and Western Jezreel Plain.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

3.30, 6.45, 8.45

ARNON: The Great Dictator.
EDEN: Saddle the Wind.
OR GIL: Paris Canaille.
ORION: The Bridge on the River Kwai 5, 8 (last week).
TEL OR: Les louves.
ORNA: Mardi Gras.
RON: Sahara.
SEMADAR: Ek Hi Rasta (On the Way).
ZION HALL: Le Gorille vous salue bien (Secret Service Agent No. 1).
EDISON: Battle Stripe.
STUDIO: We're No Angels.

TEL AVIV

3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ALLENBY: Jacobowsky and the Colonel.
ARMON DAVID: Charmants garçons.
CHEN: Around the World in 80 Days. 5, 8.30.
EDEN: Habib el Omr.
ESTHER: The Brothers Karamazov.
GAT: Passion.
MAXIM: Indiscreet.
MOGRABI: The Key.
MIGDALOR: A Night to Remember.
OPHIR: Le désordre et la nuit.
ORION: Les amants (last week).
PEER: The Seventh Sin.
SHDEROTH: Madame Butterfly.
TAMAR: Touch of Evil.
TCHELET: [illegible]
TEL AVIV: Rally Round the Flag, Boys.
YARON: The Valley of Decision.
ZAMIR: Ah, les belles bacchantes.
ZAFON: Tel, le venin.

HAIFA

3.30, 6.45, 9

ATZMON: Indiscreet.
GAL OR: The Helen Morgan Story.
PEER: Liana (The Jungle Girl).
MORIAH: The Barretts of Wimpole Street.
ARMON: Kings go forth.
EN DOR: Love Slaves of the Amazones.
ORLY: Montparnasse 19.
AMPHITHEATRE: In Love and War.
ORAH: Rose Bernd.
ORION: Stamped (the Big Land).
MAY: Quartier interdit.

RAMAT GAN

7.15, 9.30

RAMAT GAN: A Certain Smile.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

422, 340, 28.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 2.00 p.m. French 2.15 p.m.

6.30 Religious Service (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Meyerbeer: "Les Patineurs;" Borodin: Symphony No. 2 in B-minor; Sibelius: "The Swan of Tuonela." 12.00 Sephardic Tunes. 12.30 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Housewife's Request Programme. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

4.30 Special Foreign Language Programme. 5.05 Popular Songs and Melodies. 5.25 Vocal Recital by S. Daniely (Mezzo-Soprano); at the Piano: Ruth Menze: Handel, Gluck & Scarlatti. 5.45 Children's Corner. 6.00 Youth Corner. 6.30 Sports. 6.40 Talmud Lesson. 7.20 Ron Ami. 7.35 "At the Knesset." 8.05 Noah's Ark. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yirmiyahu chap. 47 and 48. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra: Schumann: Symphony No. 4, in D-minor. 10.05 Light Music from Poland. 10.30 Songs and Dances at your Request. 11.30 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

422, 460, 382.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 5.30 Mif'al Hapayis Drawing. 6.00 Concert by the Gadna Symphony Orchestra; Conductor: Shalom Riklis; Beethoven: Symphony No. 1 in C, op. 21. 6.30 Talk by Amnon Shiloah.

7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English. 10.00 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

407 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 and 5.30—11.15 p.m. Persian 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.30 News. 6.37 "Thursday Column" — Walter Eytan. 6.45 Newsreel. 6.52 Afrikaans Programme.

Programme to the U.K.: 10.15 News. 10.22 "Thursday Column" — Walter Eytan. 10.30 "Man at Work." 10.40 The Week's Portion.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 235 & 235 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.15 "Bow & Arrow." 7.45 "Worth Listening To." 8.05 Noah's Ark. 8.50 This Week's "Bamahane." 9.00 News. 9.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 9.30 Excerpts from Operas. 10.00 Dance music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92 & 13.82): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Talk. Week's Feature.

THE VOICE OF AMERICA (19 & 25 M.) "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," play by Robert Sherwood, 9.15-11 p.m. (replacing Music U.S.A. Programme).

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 495 M.): 7.25 a.m. News. 12.30 Midday Melodies. 1.30 p.m. News. 4.30 Journey into Space. 7.00 News & Commentary. 7.15 The Leslie Bell Singers. 10.00 "From A to Z." 10.45 Interlude for Music with Freddy Alberti (Harp.). 11.00 News.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

FEBRUARY 11, 1959

Pop. Loan 1949/68 (IL10)	94½
6% Comp. Loan 66/67	71
Pal. Rassco Bds. Ser. 1	97½
4½% Comp. Loan	67½
4½% Travel Dollar x)	98½
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	101¼
Def. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	104½
6½% Def. Bonds f)	104½
6½% Def. Bonds g)	102
6½% Lee. C. Debs. f)	103
6½% Lee. C. Debs. g)	102½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	225
6% Bonds 58/68 f)	109¼
ditto g)	110½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/68 f)	108½
ditto g)	104½
6% Deb. 58/68 f)	103½
ditto g)	100¼
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/68	104
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/68	
Class "A" f)	103
Class "B" g)	105½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	85¼
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	150
Rassco Savings Cert. '59	97
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. "B" reg.	116¼
Ata ord. "B" sh.	85½
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	86½
8% con. debs. 58/68	88½
"Tnuva" ord. sh.	68
Pal. Cold St. (IL10.-) reg.	118
Sheer 6% debs. 55/65	88½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	91½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	92
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	105
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	82
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	59½
Moller ord. sh. reg.	1070
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs	80
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	72½
Hasher 6% debs "A" 55/66	115
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	88½
Dead Sea Works	228
Delek ord. sh. "C"	102½
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	60
G.U.S.—Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs 61/68 (bearer) f	100½
Housing Loan, "A" 58/68	
4½% (bearer) f)	108
Housing Loan, "C," 60/69	
6%reg. g)	98½
Citco Ltd.	
6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer)	102

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) linked with $; g) linked with ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1.800.

Notices to the Public

ISRAEL PRIZES FOR THE YEAR 5719 (1958/59)

(In accordance with the regulations)

"Israel Prizes" are awarded annually by the Minister of Education and Culture for original work done in the fields of science, literature and the arts. It is the aim of these prizes to encourage scientists, writers and artists resident and active in Israel.

A biennial award is to be made in each subject, as follows:

In 5719 (1958/59): the liberal arts, religious literature, belles lettres, the natural sciences, agriculture, the arts (painting and sculpture).

In 5720 (1959/60): Judaica, the social sciences and law, education, the pure sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry and technology), medicine, the arts (Theatre).

N.B. In 5721 (1960/61) the Arts Prize will be awarded for music and the dance; in 5722 (1961/62) — for Architecture.

Each prize totals IL2,000. Prizes cannot be divided.

The prizes will be be awarded by the Minister of Education and Culture on the recommendation of a jury.

Prizes will be awarded by the Minister of Education and Culture on Independence Day.

Any scientist, writer or artist may place his/her candidature before the jury. The work of a scientist, writer or artist may also be put forward by a publisher, an institution, organization or a society. The proposed work should be presented to the Israel Prizes Centre, the Ministry of Education and Culture, Jerusalem, in four printed copies.

Works will be considered only if published during the five years preceding the date of the prize award; awards in the field of architecture will be made for designs of buildings erected during the five years preceding the prize award. During 5719 (1958/59) consideration will be given to works published not earlier than 5714 (1953/54).

Each book offered or presented for consideration must be in Hebrew (with the exception of those detailed under headings A and B, below). Each work should cover not less than three ordinary pages of print, and should present a complete work — not fragment of a work. The judges reserve the right to give consideration to a shorter work, in exceptional cases.

Note A: Consideration will also be given to any original and important work in the field of the social sciences and law published in another language, provided a section or synopsis in Hebrew is appended.

Note B: Consideration will be given to original, important research work in the pure, medical or natural sciences and in agriculture, conducted in Israel, if published in book form or in a prominent scientific journal. A synopsis, in Hebrew, should accompany any work published in another language and presented to the jury for perusal.

A scientist, writer or artist shall be eligible for the Israel Prize once in five years only. The Israel Prize may also be awarded for scientific and other work for which another award has already been made.

The final date for the submission of scientific and other work, along with recommendation of the sponsors, is the 30th day of Adar I, 5719 (March 10, 1959).

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IN AMSTERDAM	Dutch Guilders	377.-	* IN ATHENS	Drachme	3.000.-
IN ZURICH	Swiss Francs	427.-	* IN ISTANBUL	Turk. Pounds	1.450.-

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The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to cloudy with occasional local rain.

Weather Synopsis: An upper low over the East Mediterranean with a weak cold front west of Levant coast.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	60	—	10	13
Tiberias	35	10	21	20
Haifa Port	35	9	17	17
Netanya	16	7	19	18
Tel Aviv Kirya	38	5	19	18
Tel Aviv Port	46	6	18	19
Lydda Airport	33	2	21	19
Jerusalem	18	4	15	15
Beersheba	16	4	21	19
Sdom	18	8	20	20
Eilat	20	6	24	23

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

M. Rene Leibowitz, the conductor, from Paris, for a series of concerts and recordings with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, (by Air France).

DEPARTURES

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, for New York, via Paris, (by El Al).

Rabbi Samuel Rozowsky, head of the Poniwetz Yeshiva, for Europe, (by El Al).

Histadrut

(Continued from Page One)

shares and would take steps to transfer these shares to a public holding company, Mr. Lavon promised.

Reporting on the commercial activities of Histadrut concerns, he said that the Workers Bank Ltd. and its subsidiaries at the end of 1958 handled IL40m., while Ampal controlled $40m., making it the leading Israel financial agency in the U.S. The Industrial Development Bank in two years mobilized IL20m. for investment purposes, Mr. Lavon reported.

Tnuva had a turnover of IL247m. in 1958, compared to IL172m. three years ago. It now employed 3,264 workers. The commercial turnover of Hamashbir Hamerkazi reached IL190m. last year (IL120 m. in 1955), and its industrial turnover was IL40m. in 1958 (IL15m. in 1955).

There were 400 consumers' cooperatives with 1,200 branches at the end of last year. Their turnover was IL180m., and they employed 3,200, persons serving half-a-million members.

Mr. Lavon was pleased to report that, following the reorganization of Solel Boneh, its building division now had 20,452 permanent employees and handled contracts IL150 m. worth last year. Orders for 1959 already reached IL100m. and would probably surpass the IL175m. mark.

The Contracting and Harbours Division of Solel Boneh had entered partnerships with Ghana and Nigeria and negotiations were at present underway to form a joint company with Burma.

Future Hazards

Mr. Lavon hoped that the changes in economic enterprise, both those already executed and those still to come, would enable the Histadrut to serve the development needs of the State. In appealing to council delegates to approve these reforms, Mr. Lavon said that "Only by so doing will we protect the Histadrut economy from future hazards."

Turning to wages and taxes, Mr. Lavon criticised the Cost-of-Living Index as "not reflecting completely the fluctuations in real prices." He doubted the validity of the "plethora of statistics" which sought to prove the disproportionate rise in wages as compared to output in the past decade.

He believed that the Histadrut's wage policy, "which has stabilized living standards and the country's economy," was justified, but warned opposition parties that "the presence of 150,000 new wage earners demands sacrifices on the wages front."

Mr. Lavon declared that the admission to the Histadrut of non-Jewish workers would not affect its Zionist nature. At this point he was heckled from the floor by Communists.

The Histadrut Department for Religious Affairs had been established, not to undermine compulsory education, but to break the monopoly of the National Religious Party in this sphere, he declared. The Secretary-General was pleased to note the rapprochement between the Labour Federation and professional employees.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved mother,

FRIEDA LEVI ז"ל

Nee Baruch
formerly of Alsfeld, Germany
at the age of 82.

Dr. G. Levi
In the name of the family in Israel and abroad.

The funeral will leave from the Elisha Hospital, Haifa today, Thursday, February 12, 1959, at 11 a.m.

A memorial meeting for our beloved

Capt. **Alfred Radan** ז"ל

will be held on Sunday, February 15, 1959, at 3.30 p.m. at the Khayat Beach Cemetery.

We wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to all those who extended their condolences.

The Family

Bigger Tax Allowances Urged For Children, Working Wives

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Economic Advisory Council in the Prime Minister's Office is shortly to submit to the Government recommendations for giving bigger income tax allowances to larger families and to working wives. It will also propose streamlining a number of tax procedures.

This was announced in Jerusalem on Wednesday by Mr. R. Haviv, Assistant Government Secretary for Economic Affairs and Secretary of the Council.

Mr. Haviv said that the 41-member Council, representing all sectors of the economy, began reviewing tax questions six months ago and appointed a sub-committee which recommended changes. These proposals were later approved by the full Council and will be submitted to the Government within the next week or two.

He added that since the Council was not connected with policy decisions, its proposals did not specify by how much these tax allowances ought to be increased.

The Council recommends:

- Increasing the income tax allowance given for children. At present a tax allowance of IL250 a year is given for the first child, IL260 for the second, IL235 for the third, and IL275 for the fourth and subsequent children.
- Increasing the tax allowance given for a wife who helps her husband in his business. At present the allowance is IL250.
- Increasing the tax allowance (at present IL500) given for a working wife who submits a joint tax return with her husband. Alternatively, the Council recommends that the tax authorities allow separate tax returns to be filed where husband and wife work together in a business registered in the name of both.
- Increasing the present scale of tax deductions allowed for life insurance, national insurance, medical fees and donations to approved institutions.
- That the Government study the problems resulting from linked loans, as is now customary, as well as the question of taxing dividends.
- That the Government limit the period of tax assessment to two years, so that the income tax authorities will be obliged to complete their assessment within two years of the date on which a tax return has been filed. The Council also recommended extending the period of grace during which the taxpayer can lodge an appeal. This period is at present 30 days from the date the assessment officer has given his decision.

In indirect taxes, the Council recommends considering the possibility of redistributing the rate of taxation on various building materials more equitably. Mr. Haviv explained that on a few materials the tax rate is as high as 200 per cent, while on other building requisites it is relatively low.

Since the Land Improvement Tax, in its present form, is liable to evasion, the Council proposes that a new law be formulated.

Luz Confers With W. Nigeria Officials

TEL AVIV. — Problems of Nigerian agricultural development and possible Israel assistance to give this development impetus were discussed on Wednesday between the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. Luz, and the West Nigerian Minister of Agriculture, Chief Gabriel Akin Deko, and the Chairman of the West Nigerian Development and Production Centre, Chief A. O. Rewane.

In this connection, two Israel experts are to visit Nigeria shortly for a study mission.

Also discussed was a special survey for developing poultry raising in West Nigeria, and for setting up a veterinary department.

The West Nigerian officials visited the Israel Standards Institute, where they were given a detailed explanation of work carried out there by the Director, Mr. I. Ben-Sira. They also called at the Engineers and Architects Association and the Engineers House, where a reception was held in their honour.

'Follow Sun' Contest Winners Are Here

TEL AVIV. — The two women who won the "Follow the Sun to Israel" contest at the Brussels world fair last year are now both on 12-day tours of this country.

They are Mrs. T. Mappila, a freelance journalist from Helsinki, and Mrs. M. Guterbaum of Brussels. The return flights have been provided by El Al.

A PLAQUE was unveiled on a building erected with U.S. grant-in-aid funds at Havat Hatsofim, the scout farm, near Kfar Maccabi, on Wednesday.

Government C'ttee Rejects Casino Plan

A Government committee set up to study the suggestion to open a gambling casino in Israel has issued an interim report rejecting the proposal, the Finance Ministry spokesman announced in Jerusalem on Wednesday night.

Its final report will be completed in the near future.

The Committee, which was appointed at the request of the Government Tourist Corporation, is headed by Mr. A. Arieli, Deputy Commissioner for Inland Revenue. It includes representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Treasury and the Tourist Corporation.

Gov't Body Acted To 'Protect' Opera

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Interministerial Committee on the Import of Foreign Artists on Wednesday announced that its decision to limit the appearance of vocalists from abroad with the Israel Philharmonic was taken with the intention of protecting the development of the Israel National Opera.

The Committee's communique stressed that the decision affected only the 1959/60 season, and did not prejudice future seasons. It did not, however, refer to concert versions of opera.

The Committee's ruling of January 27 was taken unanimously by the 10 members present (there are 12 altogether), and was forwarded to the I.P.O. Management by registered letter five days before it was released for publication. Therefore, there were no grounds for the Orchestra statement that the decision became known to it only through the press, the Committee stated.

The meeting in question had been called to consider the import of artists for the coming autumn.

The members of the committee are: Mr. A. Israeli, Assistant Director-General of the Ministry of Education (Chairman); and Messrs. M. Ardon, the painter; L. Grinspon, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Interior; Y. Golan, of the Ministry of Education; Y. Tal, the composer; Y. Ya'ari, the writer; B. Yekutieli, of the Ministry of Finance; A. Propers, of the Government Tourist Corporation; W. Shor, Secretary of the Theatre Artists Union; H. Toren, of the Authors Union and Miss E. Shapiro, of the Foreign Ministry.

FUNERAL OF FORMER OLD CITY MAYOR

The funeral took place in the Old City on Wednesday afternoon of Hanna Bey Attallah, a well-known advocate and former Mayor of the Jordan sector of Jerusalem, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

Arbitration Sought In Hospital Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Both sides in the strike of the doctors at Bikur Holim hospital on Wednesday decided to accept arbitration by the Ministry of Health.

The strike of 16 physicians went into its 11th day on Wednesday. They are pressing for promotions and severance pay settlements, as well as the speedy payment of salary differences resulting from the introduction of retroactive salary scales.

A hospital spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the institution has been losing about IL1,500 daily since the beginning of the strike. Of the total establishment of 130 workers (aside from the doctors), eight temporary workers have so far been dismissed, (including four nurses) while 20 others have been asked to take their annual leave.

The Jerusalem Branch of the Clerical Workers Union on Wednesday issued an open letter terming the strike "unjustified from every point of view." The Union claimed that the only real grievance of the strikers involved the promotion of one of the doctors and that this demand did not justify a situation which led to the dismissal of other employees.

Mortgage Fund For U.S. Settlers Started

TEL AVIV. — Individual investors in North America have pledged $100,000 to provide the basis of mortgage and loan funds to be implemented through the Association of Americans and Canadians, Mr. Murray Greenfield, Executive Director of the Association, reported on Wednesday night at a meeting at Z.O.A. House.

The first to respond was the Zionist Organization of Canada, with $25,000. The Zionist Organization of America and Hadassah are expected to double this amount, he said.

The Association will hold its national convention on March 3 and 4, when it will discuss the investment fund.

Shepherd Arrested For Murder

AFULA. — Police on Wednesday arrested a shepherd and charged him with the murder of Mahmud Ali Ibrahim, 55, of Dabburiya village. The dead man was found in a field near Kibbutz Ein Dor by Mr. Mahmud Zakhal, of Tamra, who called the police. The name of the shepherd has not been released.

Investigators determined that on Tuesday Ibrahim had noticed the shepherd grazing flocks on his lands. A fight in which sticks and stones were used broke out. Ibrahim killed a sheep with a stone and the shepherd then allegedly fell upon him, beating him to death with his staff.

UK Tennis Star Comes Here for Honeymoon

LONDON (Reuter). — The former British tennis star, Angela Buxton, left by air today with her solicitor husband, Mr. Donald Silk, to spend a three week honeymoon in Israel.

The couple were married on Sunday, but the honeymoon was delayed because Angela had influenza.

Israel-British Air Talks Deadlocked on Landings

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Negotiations between delegations of the British and Israel Governments concerning revision of the 10-year landing rights agreement between the two countries were interrupted on Tuesday, with the British delegation awaiting instructions from London, it was learned here.

According to Israel sources, the deadlock in the talks, which began here last Thursday, is the result of the British negotiators' refusal to consider the El Al request for landing rights at London Airport four times weekly in trans-Atlantic flights.

At present, El Al has permanent rights to land twice weekly. It has since acquired temporary rights to land a third time weekly in London on flights that continue to New York.

El Al made the request for more landings in the British capital because it plans to step up its present trans-Atlantic service of four weekly flights to six in the summer. The Israel airline now flies three flights via London and one direct to New York via Paris.

The four-man British delegation, headed by Mr. C. P. Scott Malden, Assistant Undersecretary-in-charge of Civil Aviation, has, in turn, come to the talks with a demand to increase British airline landing rights at Lydda Airport to nine times weekly for flights that stop at European airports en route to Israel.

The Israel delegation opposes this request pointing out that BEA and Cyprus Airways will fly to Lydda Airport seven times weekly this summer.

The British delegation is now keen to have B.O.A.C. return to Lydda. The airline ceased its services here in 1953, allegedly because of pressure from the Arab states. The B.O.A.C. flights would terminate at Lydda, making a European stop between here and London

El Al strongly opposes the British request, pointing out that the existing agreement is lopsided in favour of British aviation, which already took much of the Israel airline's business at European stops on its Lydda flights.

El Al points out that it bought its four Bristol Britannias in preference to American aircraft because it was promised "favourable consideration" by British aviation authorities for extending the number of London-New York flights.

The present negotiations are a continuation of the unsuccessful talks on the same subject held a year ago in Britain.

The British delegation also asked to have all income made fully convertible from Israel currency to Sterling.

The Israel delegation, headed by Mr. D. Barness, of the Civil Aviation Department, includes representatives of the Finance Ministry and El Al.

Z.O.A. HOUSE
Tuesday, February 17,
1959, 8.30 p.m.
Piano Recital
Rina Braverman
Tickets: Z.O.A. House,
Schlesinger & Springer,
Rococo.

American Theatre
In Your Home Tonight
THE VOICE OF AMERICA
presents
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois"
A production of Robert Sherwood's
well-known play
from 9.15 to 11 p.m. on 19 and 25 metres
This special programme replaces Music U.S.A.
(see "On The Air") tonight only.

The Destroyer Jaffa fires a depth charge as it engages in manoeuvres on Tuesday. The exercises tested the anti-submarine and anti-aircraft devices of the "Jaffa" and the "Eilat."

Technion Opens New Wind Tunnel

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — A sub-sonic wind tunnel, to be used for research and instruction, was inaugurated formally in the Bender Aeronautical Engineering Laboratory of the Technion on Wednesday. Representatives of the Air Force, El Al, and the Ministries of Transport and Defence attended the ceremony.

The new wind tunnel, propeller-operated, will enable the scientists to conduct experiments in aerodynamics at winds up to 250 kilometres an hour, using plane models. The results of such tests are applicable to actual flights at speeds of up to 850 kilometres an hour.

Since this is the only aeronautical wind tunnel of its type in Israel, the Technion will make it available to other institutions and agencies which require wind speeds for various tests. In recent years, the Technion has also carried out a number of research projects on behalf of the U.S. Air Force.

The tunnel was constructed entirely by the Technion's aerodynamic experts and cost IL30,000. Among its uses will be to help research on wind power and the ventilation of dwellings.

Avrahami Wants Job Clarified

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Levi Avrahami, Town Clerk-Designate of the Jerusalem Municipality, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Wednesday that he would take up the assignment only after "the areas of authority are delineated more clearly".

The Municipal Executive has already approved Mr. Avrahami for the post which he is scheduled to assume on March 1. The appointment still has to be brought before the Council for formal approval.

Mr. Avrahami's request for further clarification follows a decision taken on January 23 by the Municipality Executive to recommend to the Council that the present Acting Town Clerk, Mr. Ya'acov Marash, retain all his present powers. Accordinly, Mr. Avrahami would become Town Clerk on March 1, while Mr. Marash would be appointed "Deputy Town Clerk" and would be responsible directly and only to the Mayor.

The precise division of duties between Mr. Avrahami and Mr. Marash would be determined when Mr. Avrahami started working, according to this decision.

Pilot Plant For Water Desalination

A laboratory and pilot plant for experiments in the desalination of brackish underground water will be opened at the end of the month at the Negev Research Institute in Beersheba.

Announcing this on Wednesday, the spokesman of the Research Council said that the pilot plant will make it possible to test on a semi-industrial scale the laboratory experiments which have hitherto been carried out, and at the same time to expand research.

The method used is based on the "electrical filtering" of the water through membranes. The salts accumulate on one side of the membrane and the water emerging from the installation has a smaller salt content and can be used for both drinking and irrigation.

The method is in operation in a number of other countries, but two problems have yet to be solved by Israel's scientists before it can be used to desalinate the plentiful underground waters of the Negev. The system has to be adapted to the type and strength of the Negev water, and materials have to be found from which suitable membranes, with a long life and requiring little attention, could be produced cheaply in this country.

A new immigrant scientist from Hungary, Professor Francis K. Korosy, has recently been placed in charge of the research on the membranes. Professor Korosy is a noted expert in organic chemistry, and the Physical Chemistry Department of the Hebrew University is now cooperating in the work.

The establishment of the new laboratory is being financed by the American Special Cultural Programme for Israel.

Foundation Stone Of Ne'urim Synagogue

The foundation stone of the Synagogue of the Anne Frank Cultural Centre was laid on Wednesday at Ne'urim, the Rural Vocational Centre of Hadassah and Youth Aliya in Kfar Vitkin, by Mrs. David S. Bassan, Chairman of the Los Angeles Chapter of Hadassah. The Chapter has raised $20,000 towards the cost of the synagogue.

In the audience were the members of the 1959 Hadassah leadership tour and 350 boys and girls, immigrants from 20 countries, now learning agricultural trades at Ne'urim.

TWO BRITISH minesweepers are due this morning in Haifa Port for a four-day visit.

ISRAEL WIZO FEDERATION
A Reception
will be held for members
at the San Martin Club, Weizmann Institute, Rehovot
today, Thursday, February 12, 1959, at 5 p.m.

Guest of Honour	H.E. The Ambassador of Canada, Miss Margaret Meagher.
Speakers	Dr. Regina Zimmerman, Chairman Organisation and Cultural Dept., Israel Wizo Executive. Mrs. Raya Jaglom, Hon. Treasurer World Wizo Executive.
Hostess	Mrs. Carola Shapira, member of the Executive of Rehovot Wizo.

A documentary film on Canada will be screened

Z.O.A. HOUSE — ISRAEL-AMERICA
Tonight, Thursday, February 12, at 8.30
Programme marking 150th Anniversary of the birth of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Programme includes a lecture in English by
Mr. JOSEPH T. MACPHERSON,
Fulbright Grantee,
a short film, and a Lincoln Exhibition.
Members and friends are invited.

Z.O.A. HOUSE
Members and their friends are cordially invited to attend a ceremony tonight, Thursday, February 12, 1959, at 10, when the renovated Goodman Auditorium and the Neumann Garden, improved by an I.M.G. Grant from the American People, will be formally dedicated.
Unveiling the Plaque and Guest of Honour will be
His Excellency
U.S. Ambassador to Israel
EDWARD B. LAWSON
Mr. Joseph Serlin, M.K., Chairman of the Z.O.A. House Management Committee, will welcome the guests.

Baby Dies From Needle in Heart

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — A post-mortem on a two-and-a-half month-old baby who died shortly after admission to the Poriya Hospital here last week revealed that the cause of death was a five cm. long sewing needle embedded in the infant's heart, it is learned.

Police experts believe that death was accidentally caused.

Inquiries showed that the baby, Ze'ev Weiss, had been under treatment at the hospital for bronchitis a week before he died and an X-ray of its chest taken at that time showed no sign of the needle.

Police also learned that, due to disturbed home conditions, the baby had been cared for by a wet-nurse almost since birth. A search of the nurse's home revealed needles of the same type and make as the one found in the baby's heart.

BODY OF BABY FOUND ON CARMEL

HAIFA. — The body of a day-old baby wrapped in rags was found near Elijah's Cave on Mt. Carmel on Tuesday. Police are investigating.

Car Kills Walker

HAIFA. — A 50-year-old resident of Kiryat Motzkin, Shmuel Zuckermandel, was run over and fatally injured by a car when he crossed the Haifa-Acre Highway near the Sabiniya Crossroads early on Wednesday morning. He died on the way to hospital. The driver of the car was detained for questioning.

Jerusalem Toasts Lincoln Birthplace

Hodgenville, Kentucky, Lincoln's birth place, was the subject of the international toast at the meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club on Wednesday at the Y.M.C.A.

The post office at Hodgenville will begin issuing the second of four sesquicentennial stamps honoring the birth of the 16th President of the United States.

Opening the year-long commemoration, envoys from some 60 nations will fly to Springfield, Illinois, on Thursday. It was here that Lincoln practiced law and is buried.

(Sandburg on Lincoln — P.4)

At the Jerusalem Rotary Club meeting, Dr. P. Q. Tortorici, Italian Consul-General in Jerusalem, wished his friends and colleagues farewell as he prepared to leave his post on Friday. The President, Mr. T.R. Lurie, extended the Club's best wishes to him on his transfer to Algeria.

Money Circulation Up

Currency in circulation increased by IL8,608,907 in the past week, the Bank of Israel announced on Wednesday. Gold decreased by IL1,713; foreign currency reserves rose by IL6,716; there was no change in Treasury bills and Government promissory notes.

Last Minute Hapoel Goal Brings 1-1 Draw with Radnitski

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Radnitski, the Yugoslav football team, and Petah Tikva Hapoel played a 1:1 draw at the Jaffa Hapoel ground on Wednesday. The Hapoel goal was scored ten minutes before the end of the game.

The score reflected the run of play which moved from end to end throughout the game and some 7,000 fans got their money's worth.

The half time score was 0:0.

The Yugoslav visitors played a far better game than they did in their first match here last Saturday against Tel Aviv Maccabi. Their forwards were fast, particularly on the wings, and it was only a faultless display by goalkeeper Visoker that kept Radnitski down to one goal, scored in the 60th minute.

Hapoel played a fighting game against a more polished side. Centre forward Nahum Steimach played one of his best games and proved again one of Israel's most dangerous forwards. His mercurial bursts down the centre often spelt danger to the Yugoslav defence and a smashing goal from a 20 metre free kick through a wall of defenders crowned a great performance.

In the 6th minute, Radnitski's outside right, Petkovic, dribbled solo through the defence, but shot just over. A minute later, Steimach hit the bar with a 22 metre drive, at the other end.

In the 60th minute, Ognianovic, centre forward, was left unmarked and had no difficulty in lobbing the ball past Visoker to put the visitors 1:0 up. A minute later, he had the ball into the net again, but was surprisingly awarded offside. In the 80th minute, Steimach hit a free kick hard and low into the net.

Doctors Transplant Frozen Dog's Heart

BOSTON (Reuter).— Doctors have perfected a new technique by which they chilled the heart of a dog well below freezing point and made it resume beating when implanted in another animal, the Heart Fund in Boston reported.

This raised hope that eventually human organs might be saved in "banks". At present human cells can be frozen and restored to normal function but entire organs are damaged by freezing.

Torah Literature Prizes Awarded

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The annual Jerusalem Prizes for Torah Literature were on Wednesday awarded to Rabbi G. Arieli, Dr. Haim Bar-Daroma and Rabbi I. L. Beeri.

Rabbi A. I. Zaslansky received an Honorary Jerusalem Prize for his book "Kovetz Al Yad," a commentary on the Rambam, and for a lifetime of literary work.

The Rabbi Kook Prize went to Rabbi Arieli for his book "Torat Hamelech," a discussion of Hebrew law pertaining to sovereignty; the Rabbi Uziel Prize went to Dr. Bar-Daroma for his book "Vezeh Gevul Haaretz," which deals with the borders of this country as indicated in Jewish sources; the Rabbi Harlap Prize went to Rabbi Beeri, for his book "Hegyonei Kedem," a commentary on the Book of Proverbs.

Rabbi S. Y. Yeivin spoke on the three noted rabbis for whom the prizes are named, while Rabbi Zaslansky replied on behalf of the recipients. The prizes are each worth IL400.

Among those present at the ceremony, which was held in the Municipal Chamber, were Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, Minister of Religious Affairs; and Ambassador R. Shiloah, Political Advisor to the Foreign Minister, who is a son of Rabbi Zaslansky.

Dr. P. Jacobi, Deputy Mayor, opened the ceremony, which was attended by the Municipal Executive and Councillors.

ISRAEL PRIZES

The Israel Prizes to be awarded next Independence Day will be for social sciences, religious literature, *belles lettres*, natural sciences, agriculture, and art (painting and sculpture), and not as reported on Wednesday.

Soldier's Concept Of Legality 'Different'

TEL AVIV. — A soldier's conception of the legal aspects of "right and wrong" differs from that of a civilian, Mr. David Rothlevy told the Military Court of Appeals here on Wednesday.

Mr. Rothlevy is defending Rav-Torai Shalom Ofer, sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on charges of participating in the murder of 41 inhabitants of Kafr Kasim on October 29, 1956.

He cited the example of the order of the U.S. 7th Air Force to a pilot to drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima in suggesting that a soldier cannot always differentiate in the involvement of innocent civilians. He claimed that the original sentence gave a "distorted view" of events which actually occurred in the village, and was given merely as a warning to others and "perhaps to cover up for the wrongs done by others."

Counsel suggested that evidence given in the first trial was "insufficient and circumstantial." He is expected to conclude his appeal today.

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POST

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Thursday, February 12, 1959
4 Adar A, 5719—3 Sha'aban, 1378

SOLUTION ON CYPRUS

BESET by one of its habitual headaches last December — the Cyprus problem — the United Nations wearily prescribed itself an aspirin. This took the form of a resolution expressing confidence that continued efforts would be made to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution. Nobody, if asked, could readily have conjured up the basis for such confidence. So no one asked. The resolution was sufficiently innocuous to win unanimous endorsement. In retrospect the General Assembly's uninspired forbearance of two months ago now assumes the wisdom of Solomon.

Immediate credit for the solution on the future of Cyprus must go to the Greek and Turkish Governments which have cut through a maze of antagonism, suspicion and misplaced patriotism. They have done this in recognition of their best common interests, and that of the West European community of which their countries are both integral parts.

Nevertheless, it is thanks to the British Government's firmness and tact on the one hand, and on the other hand its flexibility in heeding the advice of its Nato partners, that Greeks and Turks were persuaded to sit down at the conference table in the first place. Although on a smaller scale, and with far less at stake, Mr. Macmillan's Government has shown that British Conservatives, like their Labour colleagues before them, can gracefully and with prestige intact part friends with a colony. Britain has still to endorse the agreement, but her approval is considered a foregone conclusion.

The Cyprus dispute was launched on the road to solution last year, when the Greeks announced they would settle for the island's independence, thereby dropping their former insistence on *enosis*, or union with Greece. It was this concession that prevailed upon Turkey quietly to withdraw her demand for partition as a means of safeguarding the rights of the Turkish minority, comprising one-fifth of the island's half-million population. There remained the delicate, almost paradoxical, problem of guaranteeing this ethnic minority, with its own customs, religion and national loyalties, against undue domination by the Greek Cypriots without, however, infringing on their democratic prerogatives as a majority. By and large, this meant providing firm assurance that the Greek Cypriots will be constitutionally restrained from ever voting in favour of union with their motherland. This has now been achieved by Greek acceptance of an article stating that the constitution, which specifically precludes such a union, can be amended only by the concurrence of 90 per cent of the members of parliament.

Constitutional guarantees have been reinforced by agreement on the stationing of Greek, Turkish and British garrisons on the island. Here again it was Greece who conceded the point, although she continues to hold that the presence of foreign troops on the island detracts from its full independence. The military pill is thickly sugared, however, by the fact that all three countries are members of the North Atlantic alliance.

Whatever disappointment may be felt by one side or another over certain of its terms, this will no doubt be outweighed by the general benefits of the agreement, which must soon become obvious—first and foremost to the islanders themselves. The immediate improvement in relations between Greece and Turkey will not only remove an annoying thorn from Nato's sensitive flank, but could, in fact, extend the scope of the Atlantic alliance by reactivating the tripartite Balkan Pact which has been paralyzed by Greco-Turkish hostility. If this should be the case, the third partner, Yugoslavia, would indirectly be brought back into the Western defensive system — a prospect which is not altogether far-fetched in view of the Soviet bloc's sustained attacks on Belgrade's "revisionism."

Lincoln: Then, Now and Tomorrow

By Carl Sandburg

This article marking the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was written by one of the most celebrated authors in the United States. Poet, novelist and biographer Carl Sandburg established his reputation as poet in 1915 with "Chicago Poems." He has written a six-volume biography of Abraham Lincoln and other books dealing with Lincoln and his times. He received the Pulitzer Prizes for History in 1940 and for Poetry in 1951.

WHAT is the gist and the main substance, briefly, of what is to be learned from the life and the personality of Abraham Lincoln? What would Lincoln do now — if he were living today? An image of Lincoln has been projected making him out to be a man who never did wrong, and never made a wrong decision, who was always right with a mind, heart and conscience that were perfect.

That was the impression I got of Lincoln when I was a boy. He sat at a desk and there the written and spoken proposals came to him and he said yes or he said no and his yes or his no was always right, never wrong. Later I learned how mistaken was this boyish impression of mine. I learned there were all sorts of issues and questions on which neither Lincoln nor any other public man of the time could give a clear answer, a definite yes or no as to this or that solution or procedure. He became known for sudden, breathtaking decisions and actions — and he made a reputation in some quarters for indecision, for hesitation, for what was termed, and a favourite term it was, "vacillation." As he moved in his personal twilights of indecision and inaction there was a word for it, "expediency." And yet even the word "expedient" is not strictly correct: there were those several occasions when he polled his cabinet on a proposed action and a majority were against him; they were opposed to what he considered an expedient action.

Second Term

To many important men of his own party in Washington in early 1864 Lincoln looked wrong. Not a member of the United States Senate spoke out for him as good enough to succeed himself for a second term.

Opinion at the national capitol agreed with the "Detroit Free Press" correspondent at Washington writing: "Not a single Senator can be named as favourable to Lincoln's renomination for President."

Yet Lincoln had hidden strengths among politicians and plain folks out over the country. These won him the nomination for the Presidency yet the outlook for ending the Civil War was so dark in the summer of 1864 that a movement arose in the National Union Party to replace Lincoln with another candidate. Lincoln himself wrote a memorandum in August that the election in the coming November looked lost. When Sherman took Atlanta and Sheridan swept the enemy out of Shenandoah Valley, the Union cause looked up and Lincoln won in November.

Was he an authoritarian moving toward the totalitarian in the spring of 1861 when he took to himself the powers of a dictator? He started a war without asking Congress, declared a blockade, called for troops to put down an insurrection, lifted for immediate use millions of dollars from the United States Treasury without authorized appropriation by Congress. And his call for Congress to meet and ratify these arbitrary acts of his named July 4, months ahead, as the date.

When his powers to do these things were bitterly questioned he asked whether he must stick strictly to the Constitution while trying to save the government of which the Constitution was the written instrument. They were dizzy days and he told his secretary John Hay one day, "My policy is to have no policy."

Except on the issue of saving the Union and no extension of slavery he had no fixed paramount policy.

His own party then he saw split in forty ways on what to do about slavery. The moderates divided into those who, with Lincoln, favoured the government buying the slaves and setting them free, and those who thought this wouldn't work. The radicals divided into the abolitionists who, like Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner, called for an emancipation proclamation as soon as the war started, and those like William Lloyd Garrison and Harriet Beecher Stowe who favoured going slower and making sure. There were sections and factions always to be considered as to principles and offices and patronage, and they tore their shirts when they didn't get what they wanted. There were cliques and individuals wanting contracts, subsidies, special favours. Some wanted greenbacks, others "hard money." The tariff, banking and Pacific-railway blocs never stopped looking towards their particular goals, their special interests.

Through this chaos of clashing ideas Lincoln had to ride. Every day came pressure and he had to say yes or no. And in these pressures did he have a choice between right, on the one hand, and wrong, on the other? Hardly. Day after day and hour on hour he had to decide between what was partly right and partly wrong, on the one hand, and what on the other hand was partly right and partly wrong. Many a time when making his decision he admitted it was partly wrong but it was the best he could do. He had a word for this. He would point to what he would like to do that would be perfectly right and then show how what was perfectly right wouldn't work — in the end it would get worse results than any other course which he termed "expedient."

The saving of the Union was the only major issue where he held his cause completely just, as well as politic and expedient. On the other major issue, slavery, what did he do that was "expedient" rather than right? Look at his Emancipation Proclamation. It says plainly that he issues it because of "military necessity." He means the Union armies will win sooner if the slaves are made free. Of course, he said later, he believed slavery to be wrong. He believed in freedom for the Black bought and sold as livestock and assessed on the tax books as were cattle and sheep. But he felt he couldn't say so in the Emancipation Proclamation. There he said they were given freedom "as an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity."

Border States Out

Did this mean that he freed all slaves in all slave states? No. In the states named in the Emancipation Proclamation the so-called Border States were left out. In the slave states of Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, were the slaves declared to be free? No. Those states had not seceded, were not "in rebellion," as he phrased it. And did he declare all slaves in seceded states to be forever free? No, he made exceptions. He named 13 parishes in the State of Louisiana, including the city of New Orleans, as exceptions. There the slaves were not declared free. Likewise in seven counties and two cities of the State of Virginia, including the 48 slave-soil counties of West Virginia, the slaves were not declared free. They were excepted.

Of course, he had reasons, arguments that look good today, for doing what was expedient rather than right. Lincoln now, if alive and effective, would often be doing the expedient thing rather than the right thing. Otherwise he would go down politically and be swept out of use, which didn't happen to Lincoln while he was alive. The mystery of justice tangled in realities stood forth in Horace Mann sniffing to Samuel J. May, "I hate your doctrine that we should think only of the right and not of the expedient," and May sniffing in return, "And I hate your doctrine that we should think of the expedient, and not only of the right."

Day after day Lincoln was the target of slander, scandal, misrepresentation, vituperation, lies, false rumours, half-truths, insinuations, lampoons, caricatures from a free press that hated him and his ways. They poured it on him. He took it meekly and bowed low before it. He took it with laughter and cheer at times when on the face of it a lie couldn't get by. He writhed and twisted when he knew it harmed his cause and that of the boys who had answered his call to service.

Said Nothing

When a military authority, without asking Lincoln about it, shut down a treasonable newspaper with a neurotic editor in Chicago, an editor at a later time declared by a jury to be "mentally unsound," Lincoln said nothing, did nothing. When coolheaded friends of Lincoln in Chicago pleaded with him to revoke the military order and let the Chicago newspaper run its free presses again, Lincoln issued the order, so the newspaper was again free to spread sedition and teach treason. When the same military authority arrested an Ohio Congressman on charges of giving comfort and aid to the enemy, Lincoln said he would have done it differently if he had been asked about it — and then ordered the treason agitator sent into the Confederate Army lines, "banished" from Ohio and the United States of America.

In each of these actions Lincoln was before and after denounced by his political opposition as "tyrant," "despot," "dictator," "imbecile."

Widely published was Lincoln's little query "Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?" This is a terrible question. It carries its own answer. It was in the minds of some of the men who joined mobs that wrecked or burned a score of newspaper plants, dailies and weeklies, and came to no punishment from local or Federal authorities.

An Illinois politician and soldier who had for years watched Lincoln thought the best key to the man and his style as a statesman was an odd little speech that Lincoln gave to this one man, John M. Palmer, an Illinois Union Democrat and a brave and tested soldier.

Palmer found Lincoln in the hands of the barber, and Lincoln called, "Come in, Palmer, come in. You're home folks. I can shave before you. I couldn't before those others, and I have to do it sometime." They chatted about politics, Palmer finally speaking in a frank and jovial mood. "Mr. Lincoln, if anybody had told me that in a great crisis like this the people were going out to a little one-horse town and pick out a one-horse lawyer for President I wouldn't have believed it." Lincoln whirled in his chair, his face white with lather, a towel under his chin. Palmer at first thought the President was angry. Sweeping the barber away, Lincoln leaned forward, put a hand on Palmer's knee, and said, "Neither would I. But it was a time when a man with a policy would have been fatal to the country. I have never had a policy. I have simply tried to do what seemed best as each day came."

Lincoln was one of the few who had precisely and deeply that care and anxiety about what he said or wrote. He could be musical of speech, but there are times when he hedges and cribs and confines what he is saying till it seems crabbed and clumsy. What is he doing? He is circumscribing the area where he says he knows something for sure. He is taking care to mislead no one. So the people over the states trusted him when the Senate and the House and "The New York Herald" and "The New York Tribune" and the London "Times" didn't. He foreshadowed something. The people took him as a new figure of hope for them. This hope ranged around wider freedom, political and economic, for the common man. It might be long in coming. But Lincoln held the lights and the high torch for it.

The people of the U.S. and many other countries take Lincoln now for their own. He belongs to them. To many the word "freedom" or the word "democracy" is hard to get at. And the Constitution — sure, we are for the Constitution, though we are not sure what it means and we have even heard of lawyers who don't know what the Constitution means and they prove it by arguing and disputing about what it means.

But Lincoln — yes — he stands for decency, honest dealing, plain talk, and funny stories. Look where he came from — don't he know all us strugglers and wasn't he a kind of a tough struggler all his life right up to the finish? Something like that you can hear in any near-by neighbourhood — and across the seas in far continents. Millions there are who take Lincoln as a personal treasure. He had something they would like to see spread everywhere over the world. Democracy? We can't say exactly what it is, but he had it. In his blood and bones he carried it. In the breath of his speeches and writings it is there. Popular government? Republican institutions? Government where the people have the say-so one way or another telling their rulers what they want? He had the idea. It's there in the lights and shadows of his personality, a mystery that can be lived but never fully spoken in words. A London "Spectator" writer tried to analyse Lincoln's message to Congress in December of 1862, found it having a "mystical dreaminess," and "the thoughts of the man are too big for his mouth."

Ghana Stamp Honours Lincoln

Ghana is celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln by the issue this week of three stamps. Their design, the work of Michael Goaman, the London artist, is based on a "Life" magazine photograph of Dr. Nkrumah standing in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

Lincoln Collection On Show at H.U.

The Jewish National Library, which has one of the finest collections of books on Abraham Lincoln in the Middle East, will exhibit the collection in the main reading room of the Terra Sancta building during the 150th anniversary observance of the birth of the 16th President of the United States.

The Lincoln Library includes more than 1,100 rare volumes presented to the Hebrew University in 1954 by Mr. Alfred W. Stern, of Chicago.

Report from Moroccco [IV]

By Maurice Carr

Moslem, Jewish Youth Join Forces

WHAT does the future hold for the Jews in Morocco? The pessimists point out that the country is a member of the Arab League, and they fear ultimate catastrophe. All is well, say the optimists—vehemently, as if to smother their own doubts.

Perhaps the most sanguine appraisal is that given to me by a young Moroccan who declared: "There will never be any love lost between the Old Turban and the Old Caftan, that is, the old-fashioned Moslem and the old-fashioned Jew. On the other hand, if this country really gets down to social, economic and technical self-betterment, then harmonious relations between Moslems and Jews will not only become possible, but necessary. A Morocco out to emancipate itself will need a working partnership between the two communities."

The framework for such a partnership has, in fact, already been established by the organized youth of this country. The Moslem and Jewish youth movements are separate bodies — a merger would simply lead to the Jewish minority being swallowed up by the Moslem majority — but they maintain close contacts and work, on the whole, in a spirit of friendly emulation.

Active Groups

The officially-recognized Jewish youth organization, known as D.E.J.J. (Educational Department of Jewish Youth), has 8,000 members, with branches all over the country. It conducts many different activities, according to age groups and social categories. But the principal, the epic task which it has set itself, is to help demolish the spiritual barriers that divide the children of the *mellahs*, the medieval ghettoes, from modern civilization.

Now, the mellah child is born into a nightmare world. Several generations of one family lodge in a single room. Here the dying and the suckling, the couples in wedlock and their numerous offspring, all sleep together, usually on the floor, on mattresses or rags which are rolled away during the daytime. Privacy is unknown in the foul dwellings, overcrowded to suffocation from garret to cellar. The cooking is done on charcoal braziers in the common courtyard. The water has to be fetched from a pump or fountain in the tumultuous alleyways. There is no fresh air, little light, abundant disease, endless privation and total promiscuity in the mellahs. The only easy escape from this squalor is the recourse to superstition — the flight of the imagination into a realm inhabited by the monstrous jinn — or the indulgence in vice with its more carnal demons.

Save-the-Children

Short of destroying the *mellahs* and removing their inmates to more sanitary quarters, it would seem that little or nothing can be done to shatter the nightmare. Yet the enterprising leaders of D.E.J.J. have worked out a save-the-children programme which, though simple, is none the less effective.

The élite among the Jewish youth, from the age of 17 upwards, have been banded together in teams, each of which assumes responsibility for the physical and mental hygiene of a given number of *mellah* children. The children are presented with and persuaded to use, a tooth-brush, tooth-paste, soap, a comb, a nail-file. Once a week they are taken to the public baths. They are taught how to eat with a knife and fork.

The children who are fortunate enough to go to school are, if necessary, helped out with their lessons. Often a child will stay away from class because he cannot afford to buy a pencil or an exercise-book. The young voluntary social workers of D.E.J.J., or monitors as they are called, supply these wants.

Right and Wrong

The *mellah* children are amoral rather than immoral. They do not overmuch distinguish between right and wrong, truth and untruth, beauty and ugliness. In communal centres, they are made to play games designed to develop their suppressed ethic and aesthetic sense. Competitions are held in which the prize goes not to the winner, but to the child who has best observed the rules of fair play. Contests are arranged in which the children recount certain verifiable experiences—and the highest praise goes to the boy or girl who comes closest to telling the truth (an elusive thing even in the best of societies!). The children's latent constructive or artistic bent is brought out in workshops where objects are made not for utility, but for decoration.

Periodically the children are taken out on an excursion to see, and hear explanations about, the wonders of the 20th century: a railway station, a power plant, a port, a town hall. In the summer, they are sent to holiday camps, where they learn to fend for themselves and to overcome their terror at spending the night in the open, unprotected by magic charms.

D.E.J.J. is a religious movement, and propagates enlightened Judaism as the best means of building up the character of the *mellah* youngsters. It sponsors lectures, Hebrew classes, and every Sabbath morning, in all the towns of Morocco where Jews live, its more educated members meet to expound Rashi's commentaries.

The monitors go into the *mellah* homes, and are on good terms with the parents. There is no conflict between these lads and the "Old Caftans." In the ghettoes where life has stagnated for centuries, but where the stirrings of a renaissance are at last discernible, ambitious youth leads the helpless mothers and fathers by the hand, and they allow themselves and their children to be thus guided.

The Moslem youth organizations are so impressed with what D.E.J.J. has been doing in the mellahs that they are adopting similar methods in the medinahs, the primitive Moorish quarters.

Jews are Patriots

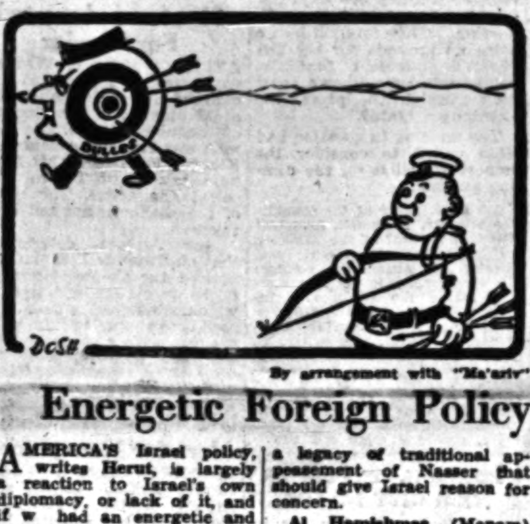
Occasionally friction arises between the Moslem and the Jewish youth movements. D.E.J.J., however — at least, so far — has staunchly stood by its cardinal principle that the best Jew makes the best Moroccan patriot. In its published programme, D.E.J.J. proclaims, under the heading "World Jewry," that the young Jews of Morocco "remain indissolubly attached to all the spiritual values of Judaism and bound up body-and-soul with everything that concerns the Jewish problem or problems."

That is plain enough, and D.E.J.J. has left the authorities in no doubt that it would sooner cease to exist than give up a tithe of its Jewishness. What struck me about the young men of D.E.J.J. was the absoluteness of their devotion to Judaism, on the one hand, to the new Morocco, on the other, and the fervour of their belief in the practicability of what they termed an "alliance" between go-ahead Moslems and go-ahead Jews.

To succeed in its high mission, D.E.J.J. would need to quadruple its membership; but it is hampered by lack of funds.

This is the fourth in a series of articles by our Paris correspondent. The others appeared on January 30, February 4 and February 6.

PITY—SUCH A GOOD TARGET!



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Energetic Foreign Policy Called For

Yesterday's Press

AMERICA'S Israel policy, writes Herut, is largely a reaction to Israel's own diplomacy, or lack of it, and if we had an energetic and resourceful foreign policy the whole world would regard us as a factor that should not be ignored. As the new head of the State Department, even a friend like Mr. Christian Herter will do nothing unless political initiative on our part stimulates him to do so.

Haboker (General Zionist) points out that Mr. Dulles leaves behind in Washington a legacy of traditional appeasement of Nasser that should give Israel reason for concern.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) wants the citizens of Israel to join the rest of the world in the demand for peace, which seems to have made so little headway at the three-power Geneva talks.

Davar (Histadrut) explains that by asking the kibbutz to adjust to immigration it had never intended to criticize the collective settlements; it was rather out of its faith in their mission that it has made its suggestions.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) considers the Histadrut's position on the occasion of its 71st Council Conference and calls on it to eradicate bureaucratic practices, work for real unity among its various sections and note its responsibility for the integration of thousands of immigrants as well as for the welfare of the Israel worker.

Readers' Letters

HAIFA CHAMBER CHOIR

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I wish to express my profound agreement with the constructive criticism levelled by Mr. Yohanan Boehm at the plan to create a "National Chorus" (your issue of January 27). But why does he only mention a Chamber Choir in Haifa while dwelling in greater detail on choral groups in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv?

Does not Mr. Boehm know that it was Moshe Budmor, one of those "young Israelis who are much nearer to the roots of the new Israel" who shaped the Haifa Chamber Choir in four years of an untiring labour of love? Is he really unaware of the quite imposing list of selected works performed by the H.C.C., e.g. "Jephthah" (Carissimi), "Vesperae" (Mozart K.339), "Actus Tragicus" (Bach), "The Masque" (Purcell), "Eliahu" (Mendelssohn), the Missa in G (Schubert) etc.?

On the very same day on which Mr. Boehm's letter was published in your columns, the H.C.C. appeared — with soloists of its own — in a concert performance of Gluck's opera "Orpheus and Eurydice," under the baton of Gary Bertini. This and all previous concerts have been faithfully covered by your Haifa Music critic, G.W.-B.

Yours, etc.
Th. H. JEREMIAS
Haifa, February 2.

I am grateful to Mr. Jeremias for listing Moshe Budmor's achievements with the Haifa Chamber Choir during the last few years. I take, of course, great interest in musical life in Haifa and in settlements and towns all over the country. I apologise to Haifa's music lovers for my inexplicable omission and thank Mr. Jeremias for taking up the case of the wronged.

YOHANAN BOEHM

HOT WATER BOILERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With reference to Mr. R. Levy's letter in your issue of December 29, concerning the explosion of hot water boilers, I should like to ask Mr. Levy if there is no regulation stipulating that safety valves must be installed with every domestic electric boiler. If such a regulation exists, why is it not enforced?

Let us take all measures necessary to ensure that life and property are not wasted unnecessarily.

Yours, etc.
M. LAROSH
Givatayim, December 30.

Standards Institute Replies

There are non-pressure electric water heaters and also pressure electric boilers. The latter are again divided into low-pressure and high-pressure boilers.

In Official Standard S. I. 69.1, Clause 215 states: "In the installation of high pressure heaters a safety device shall be mounted ensuring that the internal pressure shall not exceed 1.5 times the working pressure."

This clause provides for the obligatory installation of a safety device but does not specify upon whom the obligation evolves, and who is responsible for the proper installation of such a device.

In our letter we stated that we are prepared to play our part in solving the problem of the supervision of boilers and their installation. Our declaration still stands.

Regarding the boiler accident mentioned by your correspondent (in a Safad hotel), this was a low-pressure boiler and the accident might have been caused by unprofessional handling.

Yours, etc.
RAFAEL LEVY
Public Relations Officer
The Standards Institute of Israel
Tel Aviv, January 29.

INVENTION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your article — "Philips To Produce Missiles" (your issue of today) — you wrote that one of Philips' key men, who was removed from Holland by a British destroyer in 1940, invented "a tube converting invisible infra-red radiation into a visible picture, a tube which became the heart of a gun-spotting apparatus..."

I should like to point out that the main parts of this tube — a lens in connection with a photocathode and infra-red rays, the heart of the gun-spotting apparatus — were invented by me back in 1928. For this I was granted a German Patent as from September 11, 1928.

Yours, etc.
ERICH FRANKENHEIM
Tel Aviv, January 30.

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Tel Aviv: Beit Maariv, 2 Rehov Carlebach, Tel. 66914.
Haifa: 10 Banks St., Tel. [illegible]

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H.E. Jonkheer Johan G. Bas Backer
TO ALL EX-MEMBERS OF HAKHSHARA CENTRES IN HOLLAND:
A reunion of all ex-members of Hakhshara centres in Holland will take place under the auspices of the Agricultural Exhibition, being held this coming spring.
In order to facilitate the sending of individual invitations, all such persons are requested to send their name and address to:
Mr. E. Sa'ar, P.O.B. 210, Tel Aviv.
THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:
A. AWISHAY, Beit Hashita
M. BAR-DROMA, Kvutzat Yavneh
Prof. A. DE LEEUW, Haifa
M. DE LEEUW, Haifa
I. LANIR, Shaar Haamakim
M. HEYMAN, Kfar Yedidya
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TODAY DRAWING OF MIFAL HAPAYIS